CERD. AMER WINGOUS SCOTTLING STREET, for children to con-

ances of taking it; to exercise ordinary produce in warding it off,

is to provide oneself with JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, and thus

be prepared to master the disease in its carriest stages. For the care

of Dysentery, Diarrhes, Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Summer

Complaint, &c., the Carminative is a sovereign remedy, always safe

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1866.

To Correspondents.

No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whateverl intended for insection must be suthenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a zuar,

is business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tura-UNE," New-York.

The Tribune in London.

STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Henrietta at. Corret Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE They will also receive Systemetries and Aprantasses.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Yesterday, in the case of Alexander T. Stewart against the Common Council of New-York, Judge Barnard granted an

injunction against the passage over the Mayor's veto of the

resolution by the Council, authorizing the construction of ele-vated railways in certain streets. Mr. Stewart appealed

through his counsel in behalf of the business interests of Broadway, and the Judge issued an order to show why the

injunction shall not be made permanent.

The Independent Base Ball Club of Mott Haven, and the

rescent of Williamsburgh, played a match on the grounds of

the former, on Thursday last. The Independents won the

game by one. The Nationals of Albany, and the Excelsiors of New-York, also played a game yesterday, which resulted in

the defeat of the former. To-day the Union Club of Mount

Vernon, and the Active Club of New-York, play a return

The case of H. C. McAllister, the United States Detective.

charged with attempting to pass counterfeiting Government scrip, come up yesterday before Commissioner Osborne. The defendant said that he was drunk and disorderly on Saturday

defendant said that he was drunk and disorderly on Saturday night, but was innocent of passing bad money. This explana-tion was accepted by the Commissioner, who discharged him from arrest, and he was then discharged from the United States Secret Detective service. Yesterday morning, at 104 o'clock, Bernard Friery was hanged at the Tombs for the murder of Harry Lazarus, in

with great determination. His body was delivered to his

friends. Our report of his execution will be found full in all

At 10 o'clock last night a most destructive fire occurred on

the premises No. 77 Fulton at., known as Wilson's Buildings.

Before the flames could be subdued, damage to the amount of

Secretary Seward invited Queen Emma yesterday to be-

come his guest during her stay in Washington, which he trusted would be prolonged. Owing to previous arrangements

Yesterday was the third day of the trotting fair at Buffalo.

To-day the great race between Dexter, Butler, Patchen, and Rolla Gold Dust, for 80 per cent of the gate money, comes off.

The revenue returns of the XXXIII District, for the year ending June 30, 1866, show an increase of \$2.044.814.92 over

those of the preceding year.

The examination of Green, the Deputy Marshal, from whose

coatody Lamirande made his escape, was set down for yester-day, before Commissioner Osborno, but was not reached.

The total of the Portland Relief Fund to this time is \$106,-

Christian Gies, a fat boiler, was arrested yesterday for vio-

lating the Health Laws. He was held to ball in the sum of

8300 to answer the charge.

Only eight fatal cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health yesterday. In Brooklyn there were 15 cases, 4 of

It is stated that General Grant and Admiral Farragut in-

tend accompanying the President on his trip to Chicago. It is stated that Ristori will make her first appearance at the

at the regular board are in active demand at still Pigher prices. At the Second Board, however, much of the advance was lost. Money is more abundant on call at \$25 per cent. Freights are more active.

GENERAL NEWS

Since the removal of the military from Clinch County, Ga.

the colored people are being treated most shamefully. Judge

7. King of that county sentenced a colored woman to receive

63 lashes because she quarreled with a white woman who had

Owing to an accident to the Newfoundland cable lines no

news was received here yesterday by the Atlantic Cable.

Forty-three dispatches were forwarded yesterday from New-

York for transmission to Europe.

At Hudson City the cattle trade has been quite brisk during

the past few days. On Tuesday, 2,607 arrived over the Erie Road, and 336 over the New-Jersey Central, making a total of

Albert L. Starkweather suffered the extreme penalty of the

law at Hartford, yesterday. He was hanged for murdering

is mother a year ago in the month of August. His death

Gov. Fenton has requested Senators Morgan and Harris to attend the Convention of Southern Unionists that is to be held

An immense Fenian demonstration took place at Troy las

night. Speeches were made by Col. Roberts, President of the

end houses of that city last evening. Five dead bodies were

consumed. The cause was fear of cholera.

Gov. Fletcher of Missouri has issued a proclamation enforcing the Registry law, and announcing that violence will be

suppressed by martial force, if necessary.

In St. Louis the cholera appears to be on the increase.

Yesterday 141 cases were reported, 47 of which proved fatal. Tents are to be erected for the reception of cholera patients

The Fenian pic-nic, which has so frightened the Canadians,

a not to come off on Grand Island, in the Ningara River, as

eported; but in the City of Buffalo. Gen. Sherman and Staff arrived at Omaha yesterday, on

Darwin A. Finney was nominated for Congress, yesterday,

rom the XXth District, Pa.

News from the plains announce the Indians as very troub

some. Between Reno and Laramie they have captured

another train and run the stock off into the mountains. North

of Fort Reno the 18th U. S. Infantry has been repulsed by the

canization Gen. Murphy. D. O'Sullivan, and others.

ston-st., on the id of January, 1864. Friery met his death

the overthrow of the government of Caravajal.

vated railways in certain streets.

game at Mount Vernon.

particulars.

which died

2,943.

and rates have advanced.

made scandaious charges against her.

was apparently without pain.

eir way to Fort Laramie.

about \$75,000 was done.

the Queen had to decline.

There has been a political revolution in Matamoros, resulting

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA WINE DEPOT GREATH & Co., No. 80 Cedar et., New York. See Advertisement in another column.

this medicine, if timely used. Thirty five couls a notife-

and efficacious. Sold by all Druggists.

BARNUWS ANERICAN MUSEUM.

BAY AND EVENING THE RED GNOME Mr. G. L. For
and fast company, ONE BUNDERD THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

OLYMPIC THE ATER.

OLYMPIC THE ATER.

Mr. Land, the Welds Sister, the Fowlet Sisters and full company,
Grand Gorman Opera Chorus. A gorgeous Finals. THE ELFIN
DELL.

THIS EVENING at 6-THEO, THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every evening. Sixty-OLD BOWERY THEATER.

THIS EVENING AS E-THE SIGOLO TROUPE-SPORTS OF
ATLAS-LIVING LADDEE-AERIAL BARS. Roberto Nicolo,
the Wonder of the Age, Mills Delphioe, and Mile. Ross.

WOOD'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING THE HANLON EROTHERS. THE SIE

#### Uneinces Nolices.

PRACE HATH ITS VICTORIES. To prevent or conquer discuse is a grand achievement; and as surely a belief and bayonet will destroy, so surely will

This is the most trying period of the year. The stamina of the These the most rrying period of the year. In examined the strengest yields more or less to the consuming temperature of mid-summer. Vigot cores from every pore. The strength of man passes away in invisible vapor, and weaker woman becomes relaxed and correless. It was to next such difficulties that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

more given to society. It is to prevent the cell consequences to which an unbraced, depicted, debilitated organization is liable, that they are recommended as a SCHARA TOME for both sexes. Old people die of exhaustion every day, who might have kept death at bay for regulable stomachic.

Nime-tenths of the community, rich as well as poor, work contin

maily. If their hands are unemployed their brains are busy, and head work is as depressing to the vital energies as muscular toil. But tone

HOSTSTEIN'S BUTKES. and the west and tear of business tile will be comparatively unfelt, even in the most cipprosite weather. No languar will be ex-perionced, for as fast as the vi-d forces are expended they will be re-

#### CONGRESS AND EMPIRE WATERS

are used with the grustest success in the treatment of dyspers scrofule, constipution, cutanoous diseases, good and rheumatism, and with decided advantage in pulmonary complaints. Dislotes, gravel and all disorders of the kidneys and bladder find at

effective remedy in COLUMNIAN WATER, which is also, especially excellent in diseases

PECCLIAR TO WOREN. Phone waters being

PURE NATURAL UNADULTRUATED. may be taken with a safety which no ARTIVICIAL PREPARATION

can rival. Their flavor and effects are alike pleasant. They impar a frontieres and beauty to the complexion which can only be retained when the system is free from obstructions. Their persevering use will almost invariably restors health and vigor.

For sale by all Druggists. At wholesale only by Horougus Sons, Proprietors, No 92 Beckman-st.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They purify a healthy appetite.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an anidate to change of water and diet.
They are an anidate to change of water and diet.
They practify the breach and core soor stomach.
They come by people and Constipation.
They come layer Computed and Nervous Headache. Ther core Liver Computed and Nervous Headache. PRANTATION DITTY WAS have cared more cares of chronic weakness, and value of vital energy, that any medium of with energy, that any medium of what energy, that any second of the world have ever produced. They are particularly adopted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Chaseve the priminators private stomp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got its report to P. H. Drake & Co.

#### FIFTY PER CENT SAVED B. T. BABRIT'S LABOR SAVING SOAP.

This soop is made from pure and clean materials. Containing no Accurrmation of any kind, will not injure the most delicate fabric, and is especially adapted for woolens, which will not shrink after being weached with this stop. It may be used in hard or sait water. It will remove paint, grease, tar, and stains of all kinds. One pound warranted equal to two pounds of ordinary family scap. Directions sent with each but for making three gallons handsome soft scap from one pseud of this soap. Leach har is wrapped in a circular containing full directions for use, princip in Anglish and German. Ask your groot for "B. T. Habbitt's coap," and take no other.

Nos. 64, 65, 67, 64, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR-CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE Harn. - This invaluable article restores gray hair to its original color, producing a healthy and natural appearance, imparts new life to the respectable Druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway

NOTICE.—HEGEMAN & Co. respectfully notify their consoners that the fire which destroyed their store. No. 201 Broadway, will not interfere with their ability to fill all orders, either wholessie or retail as at their other store, they have a full stock of everything, and all orders will be promptly filed as smal.

HEGEMAN & Co. Chemistic and Druggiste.

SARAH A. CREVALIER, M. D.

COSTIVENESS, THE SOURCE OF DISEASE.—It causes Piles Headache, lizzinees, Biliousness, Sour Stonneb, Oppression, Low Spirits, Worms, Indipention, &c. Dr. Harstensow's Persistratric Louwress warranted to chre all these, and the only ours for Piles, bether blooding or otherwise. Sold by Drinas Barnes & Co., Hagn-man's Co., Caswell, Macc & Co., and all Drugsists.

WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. "Its mean is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the Lock shitch." " Judger Report" at the "Island Park Trial.

Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing soch kinds of Stitches on the same place of goods.

No. 508 Broadway.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,609 Chestmut.st., Phila., Autoropi., N.Y., 19 Green st., Boxton. Avoid fraudulent imitations of his patents.

AGUE.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain gare. It has stood the test of years in the Valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all these infected districts. Bold by all Drugrisis.

SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own dothers make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUR and and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALCE an Day PLASTER APPR. For sale low. MARYER & Co., 285 Broadway, and 721 Cheetnut-st., Phila-

CAUTION! FORETHOUGHT!!-Have your Medicines

put up in Storret s "Patent" Graduated measure at home.

Hackett Bros. Agents, N. Y. Dr. BICKNELL'S SYRUP, for Dysentery, Diarrhea,

Cholers. &c.. advertised and sold everywhere, and warranted the bes-scribb in the market; purely vegetable, and without opiates. Drmas Hannes & Co., Agents. QUERU'S DESTOPHILE, for the Teeth, combines the

virtues of ALL Dentrifices IN ONE ARTICLE-Purifies the Breath, Beautifies and Preserves the Teeth. Price, 50 cents. LADIES for the Country, if you wish for yourselves and families beautiful Boors and SHOUS-good articles, moderate rices-patroniae MILLER & Co., No. 287 Canal-st.

THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, newsman of Sersiogs, sells the Tribuna for five cents, and his beys sell it of he sidew alks in front of the principal hotels at the same price.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ages, Suppostress, &c.—Marse & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vener-et. Lady attendant.

THE ETNA NOISELESS LOCK-STITCH SEWING-PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & Co., No. 34 Bowery, N. Y.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 549 Broadway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturer. Grapter & Baker Sawing Machine Compant, No. 63 Broadway.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, beeps is glosey and from falling out; removes dandroff; the finest dress ing used. Sold by Russiron. No. 10 Astor House, and druggists. GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

Howe Sewing Machine Company. -Elias Howe, DYSPEPSIA TABLET, S. G. WELLINGS, for indiges-

WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. FIREDS & LYON'S New Family Sewing Machine.

AT EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, N. Y., WED-

There were 11 cases of cholera yesterday in Chicago, two of

On our inside pages will be found the sixth letter of Mr. Bayard Taylor's Trip to Colorado; Foreign Correspondence; the Drama; Law Intelligence; Comercial Matters, and many others items of interest.

The justice of the Civil Rights bill is verified by a ase in Missouri-there are hundreds of such cases States further South-in which a freedman sued against ten white men who had brutally beaten him and ordered him to leave his county. The freedman s bold enough to prosecute his suit, and the law, in Missouri, at least, is practically strong enough to vindicate him.

The Hon, Lorenzo D. M. Sweat of Maine is a notorious Copperhead politician, and we therefore take e villainous expressions which he is re ported to have used in his journey to the Philadelphia onvention, devoting the vulgarest billing sgate to the abuse of the murdered Lincoln. The report of the conversation, in which these utterances occurred, is duly authenticated, and it remains for Mr. Sweat, for whose reputation we have little respect, to attempt a denial.

softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pairs, and cores wind colir. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, the not let your projection, nor the dan's dispatches he threw them under the table. We prejudices of others, stand between you and your enfering child and shall at present lay no stress on these reports more than to remark that they tally well with the continued the rebel that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of suppression of Gen. Sheridan's genuine dispatches.

The President officially declares that in consequence of the inability of the so-called Emperor of Mexico to make good his proclamation of blockade with regard to Matamoros and other ports in possession of the rightful powers of Mexico, he cannot recognize the blockade. The President asserts the freedom of commerce none too soon, and we regard his act as significant only of the decline of the Empire. It must be weak, indeed, when our State Department looks bold.

Friery, the unhappy homicide, who was hung yesterdy in the Tombs, is said to have met an easy death. There is something sardonic in the expression. His sufferings after the drop fell may have been unusually brief, but who can measure the sufferings of the wretch in his cell. From the moment the sentence is pronounced a lingering and awful death begins. Nothing is more barbarous than this brutal punishment of hanging. The report we print shows that the decent behavior of the victim, the grief of his unwilling executioners, took nothing from the horror of the act. Every execution is a new proof of the barbarism and uselessness of the death penalty. Who is ignorant enough to suppose that Friery's death will prevent a single murder?

Gen. Schofield succeeds to the command of the De partment of Virginia, vice Gen. Terry, who, in reward of his disinterested and unswerving loyalty to the oppressed friends of the Union, has been sent to pasture among the savages. We are not disposed to refuse Gen. Schofield a respectful welcome. He is a Democrat, but he is reputed a different soldier from the Fullerton and Steedman stripe, and we shall look to him for something else than a servile doing of the will of the Rebellion which he fought against with credit. We have heard praise of his military common sense from a few of his superior officers. We hope he is able to edminister humanity and justice as well.

Following the spirited example of the Irishmen of Chicago, Mr. President Roberts has again frankly declared in favor of impartial liberty in America as one great moral step toward securing the sympathy of the world in the efforts for Irish free-It was too much to expect that the intelligent body of the sincere friends of Ireland would refrain from condemning a national policy which ignered them as coolly as it did the loyal men in the South, or hesitate to make common cause with the friends of impartial freedom everywhere. Irishmen from this day forth promise to show an independence in politics which we heartify approve and welcome. The leadership of the race in this country must be given to the men of foremost ideas and honesty, without whom their cause cannot speak unashamed to the sympathy of the world. Be it said to the honor of the Fenians their recent open stand for impartial freedom is their own voluntary

Gov. Fenton has spoken for the whole Union party in requesting Senators Morgan and Harris to attend the Convention of Southern Unionists in Philadelphia next month. Not only New-York, but the entire North desires to sustain this Convention. It will represent the men of the South who can be trusted. To them Mr. Lincoln desired to intrust the work of reconstruction, and Mr. Johnson, with equal emphasis, afterward declared that the four or five thousand Union men of a Rebel State had the sole right to govern it while all others should be excluded. Those who do not attach any value to the opinions of the dead President may ponder the words of the living; they clearly show how these Southern Unionists were regarded during the war. Then all recognized the fidelity to the Government which survived confiscation of property, exile, and persecutions innumerable. When Mr. Stephens of Georgia, and Mr. Orr of South Carolina, and the crowd of Southerners French Theater on the 34th of September.

Gold closes at 1504, after a fling at 1504 #1514 Government stocks.

Who rushed to the Randall Convention, were doing their heat to destroy the Union such men as Hamiltheir best to destroy the Union, such mer as Hamil-Most on the part of the South to fairly ment the inst ton, has taken a step which, we trust, other States will Philadelphia Convention. follow. Gov. Curtin, it is true, cannot ask Mr. Cowan to take the slightest notice of Union men, and, if he did, we can imagine the answer of the Pennsylvania Senator. But Summer, Trumbull, Wade, Brown, Fessenden, Wilson, and other Senators who have not deserted their constituents, will do well to unite with Messrs. Morgan and Harris. A welcome should be given to the Southern Unionists, which would show that it is not the South to which the loval North is opposed, but solely to the Southern leaders who and dietate the terms of amnesty and readmission.

# HALL THE LOYAL MILLIONS BREAK

THEIR PLIGHTED FAITH? This question is distinctly presented by the proceedings and results of the late Philadelphia Convention. It can no longer be evaded nor ignored. Gen. Dix, A number of soldiers and citizens of St. Louis burned the Senators Doolittle and Cowan, Mr. Henry J. Raymond-every one of the oracles and mouth-pieces of the Convention-in their studiously prepared utterances, coldly turn over the loyal Blacks of the South to the tender mercies of their late Rebel masters. There is not one word, one hint, in all the manifestoes of this Convention which recognizes or implies that the Republic owes either gratitude or protection to the Blacks who aided to save it, or gives them any hope of preservation or deliverance from any fate to which the defeated Rebels may see fit to consign them. Not even their fellow-soldier, Gen. Dix-who might be supposed to feel some twinge of the sensibilities of Military Honor-gives them one word of recognition or of hope.

Mr. Raymond, in his Address, is emphatic in his ssertions of the rights of the Union, of the States, of the ex-Rebels; but he recognizes no obligations whatever as due from the rescued and vindicated Union to its Black soldiers. Nay: he coolly repudiates even the obligation solemnly assumed by the Republic, with the explicit if not hearty assent of the States lately in rebellion. He says:

"Neither the war, nor the victory by which it was closed, changed in any way the Constitution of the United States. The war was carried on by virtue of its provisions, and under the limitations which they prescribe; and the result of the war did not either enlarge, abridge, nor in any way change or affect the powers it confers upon the Federal Government, or release that Government from the restrictions which it has imposed.

imposed.

The Constitution of the United States is to-day precisely as it was before the war," &c.

These assertions are directly in the teeth of the Constitutional Amendment which President Johnson insisted that every Rebel State should ratify, and

which Secretary Seward has certified and proclaimed

a valid, integral part of the Federal Constitution. It is in these words: "Section 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their "ARTICLE XIII.

jurisdiction.
"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to en-Before this Amendment was adopted, the States were, with certain non-essential reservations, omnip-

New-Orders Times is said to have written to his onslave, either formally or virtually, any portion of fair way of ridding ourselves of the se cial anomalies pecially on the completion of their labors for giving friends that as soon as the President read Gen. Sherilits own people; and Congress is clothed with the which the departing monster has left in its trail, inpower, and charged with the duty of protecting all our people from State oppression. This duty, the present Congress has endeavored faithfully to discharge, through the maintenance of the Freedmen's Bureau, the passage of the Civil Rights act, and the newly proposed Amendment whereby a State which disfranchises any portion of its people, except for crime, is precluded from counting that portion as a basis of representation in Congress. These, with every attempt of Congress to protect the Southern Blacks from Rebel persecution and oppression, have been met with the deadliest, most envenomed hostility, by the entire Johnson party and every division of it-Rebel, Copperhead, and apostate Republican alike. And every utterance of the Philadelphia Convention implies a determination that this vital part of the Federal Constitution shall henceforth be nullified. "There is no desire or purpose to reëstablish Slavery," says Cowan's platform. Yes, Sir! but suppose such desire and purpose should hereafter be formed by any State, what is our security against the gratification of thal desire, the fulfillment of that purpose? Notoriously, vassalge could be restored by legislative devices and legal constructions which would defy successful resistance if it were not for the power confided to Congress to "enforce" the above article by "appropriate egislation." And that power exists in the teeth of the Philadelphia Convention, with all its works and ways. Is it not plain that a Congress chosen under the auspices of that Convention will utterly refuse to enforce the Constitutional guarantee? What do we daily hear from the entire Johnson party with regard to the late New-Orleans massacre ?

Mr. Raymond's address, while in terms ignoring the Constitutional Amendment, in effect denies its validity. He says:

validity. He says:

"It is the unquestionable right of the people of the United States to make such changes in the Constitution as they, upon due deliberation, may deem expedient. But we insist that they shall be made in the mode which the Constitution itself points out—in conformity with the letter and the spirit of that instrument, and with the principles of self-government and of equal rights which lie at the basis of our Republican institutions. We deay the right of Congress to make these changes in the fundamental law without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States, including especially those to be most seriously affected by them; or to impose them upon States or people, as conditions of representation, or of admission to any of the rights, dutes or obligations which belong under the Constitution to all the States alike."

Now it is notorious as the sun in heaven that the

-Now it is notorious as the sun in heaven that the Convention of every Rebel State has adopted the Constitutional Amendment under duress-adopted it because made to understand that they must. South Carolina and Mississippi would have spurned it as Delaware and Kentucky did; only they were out and wanted to get in; while Delaware and Kentucky were in and entitled to stay in. If the fundamental doctrines of the Philadelphia Convention are sound, then Slavery rightfully exists at the South to-day, and must continue to exist until "the States most seriously to be affected" by its abolition shall freely and voluntarily do what they have hitherto done only under Executive or Military compulsion. But let us look more directly at the case of our Black Union

Unquestionably, there was a time when we might have received the revolted States back to loyalty and left the Blacks where the Rebellion found them. Up to January 1, 1863, we were at perfect liberty and were generally willing to do so. Even after that, had we been constrained to make terms with the Rebellion, we held that our obligation extended only to those Blacks who had rendered service to the Union cause. But the Robellion was persisted in until utterly crushed out by force of arms-crushed out in part by the valor of Blacks, whom stern necessity had forced us to arm and call into the field. Of these, the number actually in service when the Rebellion collapsed was certainly over One Hundred Thousand, and probably equal to all the Rebel soldiers left in the army on the day of Lee's surrender. Now, we hold that the faithful service of these loyal Blacks, with the completeness of our triumph, involves the Nation in duties which it cannot repudiate without perfidy and burning shame. To allow these disbanded Union soldiers to be stripped of their hard-earned arms by Rebels, as they have been in several of the "restored" States-to be taxed at will by embittered Rebels for the education of those Rebels' children, while their own are allowed no public instruction whatever-to have their testigerime. Yet this is what we are required to do by demands of Congress. New-York, through Gov. Fen- the Blairs and Raymonds recently assembled in the

# THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

In the peroration of Gen. Dix's speech before the Randall Convention he uttered, with the most melancholy effect, that mean over the glories of the past which octogenarian stage-drivers unbosom when they see a steam engine. There are many descendants of Mrs. Lot who, like Gen, Dix, look back in sorrowful regret and forward with fear and trembling. To such people, who are the salt of the earth in a very unfortunate sense, Gen. Dix's admiration of the old Republic will be more acceptable than the faith of better reformers in the future Union. His sorrow for the dead is wasted, as there is no hope that tears will effect a resurrection, but as what he says many people are weak enough to accept without examining, we have a desire to see what reason exists for this longing for "the good old times." He called upon the delegates "to bring back the Republic, purified and strengthened by the fiery ordeal through which it has passed, to its ancient prosperity and power; to present to the world an example worthy of imitation-no Utopian vision of good government, but the grand old reality of the better times, bringing up the memory of our fathers and the recollections of the past, with the past and the future inseparably entwined-one country, one flag, one Union of equal States." Which we call very good

It is the privilege of men who, like Gen. Dix, have outlived their political usefulness, to babble of the beauties of the past and to expatiate pathetically upon the virtues of the forefathers, God forbid that we should detract one jot or tittle from the historical glory of our country. But Gen. Dix knows as well as we do that, from the very commence of our national existence, there was anything out accord on the question of Slavery, and that subsequently it was constantly interfering with the peace and prosperity of the land. The trouble was as rife in the Convention of 1787, of which Gen. Dix speaks so tenderly, as at any subsement period. The battle has been waged ever since, metimes more and sometimes less fiercely, sometimes almost subsiding into a peace, and then raging with renewed fierceness, but never, in spite of comromises, of truces and of subterfuges, has the contest een concluded. Gen. Dix knows this, for he has sometimes been in the thickest of the fray. To ignore the fact that Slavery made trouble between the States in 1776, again in 1787, again when Missouri was admitted, constantly whenever a revenue policy was to be adjusted or new territory received, is to close our eyes to nine-tenths of the history of the country, and to disregard its most necessary and important lessons. Gen. Dix almost swoons with rapture in contemplating "the grand old reality of better times," but all well-informed persons know that all through the golden era of the General's imagination there were dissensions and jealousies, and vital disagreements, which finally culminated in the Great Rebellion. New-Orleans as having regretted in presence of a resolve of the Republican National Convention of existence of nearly a contract of the Governor-General in which he offers his congra-

State has any longer a right (as against the Union) to | selves of Slavery legally established, and we are in a | of important business they have transacted, and es cluding the politicians who have learned no thing, and have forgotten nothing. There is very little analogy between the ch.oum-

stances of the country just after the Revolution a.'nd our condition at the present time. But suppose, for the sake of illustration, that Connecticut or Massachusetts had remained loyal to George the Third, and immediately after the recognition of our independence had sent delegates to assist in framing a Constitution. We fancy that they might have knocked some time before gaining admission; and our fathers, sages and philosophers as they were, would hardly have kept their tempers if these same delegates had assumed to dictate the terms upon which they were to be accorded entrance. It would have been found, we suspect, that the dictation, if any, was to come from the other side. If men or States put themselves into a dubious political position, they must submit to be distrusted until they have given plenary evidence of repentance, and sufficient surety of good conduct for the future. If the late Rebel States persist in keeping all political power in the hands of those who are notoriously hostile to the Constitution and the Union, they are no more entitled to representation now than they were when their swords were drawn, their Confederate banners flaunting, and their Rebel ranks in battle array. Admissions of the illegality and wickedness of the Rebellion on the part of the Rebels are not so numerous as to be tirescme by any manner of means. To speak into Congress with patriot blood still dripping from their skirts, with the old slaveholding oligarchy still retaining its pristine power, and still disfranchising nine-tenths of the population, with the leaders of the Rebellion still eligible to offices of authority and trust -this seems to be the chief ambition of traitors retired from active business-these are the immunities which they do not so much ask for as demand, with Gen. Dix for backer! And should they carry their point, become once more a power in the General Government, dominate once more in the Senate and the House, and make Congress the supple instrument of a scheming and unstable President, then, we suppose, Gen. Dix will elevate his voice, and proclaim to all the four points of the compass that the Republic is "purified and strengthened"-that "the grand old reality of better times" is restored-that we have at last "one country, one flag, one Union of Equal States !"

A country just escaped from mortal peril, and still with much hard, practical work before it, if it would live and prosper, will not suffer itself to be misled by the most charming exertions of rhetoricians. The people understand these matters as well now as they did during the last Presidential election, and the issues are much the same. The President wants a House of Representatives to do his work; the people want one to do their work, and for the present, at least, it will be as the people will.

#### FENIANISH AND THE BRITISH GOV-ERNMENT.

There has been a lengthy debate in the British Parliament on the state of Ireland in connection with the Fenian movement and the Government proposal to continue the suspension of the Habeas Corpus in that country. Parliamentary reform, it has been said, is the rock upon which every English Ministry, no matter what the complexion of its politics, is sure to split. So Ireland is the great difficulty of every Administration. It is, in fact, a heritage of trouble, regularly handed over to every Government with the cals of office. The transference has just been made to the Tories, at whose hands the burden of Irish grievances is not by any means likely to be lessened. Whatever the term of office of the Derby administration, their successors are certain to receive, along with other responsibilities, this "white elephant."

In the debate in question it was admitted by those who spoke for the Government that Ireland is at present remarkably tranquil. But it was asked, nevertheless, that the suspension of the habeas corpus should be continued, on the ground that elements of danger were still lurking in the body politic, in the shape of latent Fenianism. Here we have a palpable contradiction. Sedition, we are assured, has been crushed, and British statesmen felicitate themselves on the achievement; yet the Government asks for a continuton and Underwood were true. The Union party mony rejected in courts of justice, and they placed in ance of those extraordinary powers with which the does not forget their fidelity, and the September Con- every way under the feet of those they helped us to suspension of the habeas corpus clothes the authorivention will be looked upon as the first thorough vanquish-this is dishonor, it is treachery, it is blast- ties. The truth is, that the men who speak of tranland. They know, on the contrary, that disaffection to British rule is a deep-scated and wide-spread feeling in that unhappy country; and their consciences must tell them that there is good cause for the feeling.

The necessity for the frequent suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Ireland is a scandal to England. No fewer than nine times has this extreme measure been resorted to since the . Union; but the troubles of Ireland are as far from a settlement to-day as they were sixty years ago. The mischief is, that the rulers of that ill-fated country concern themselves more about the means of compelling a false peace by stringent measures than of insuring a real and permanent tranquillity by meeting the just demands of the Irish people. The land question is a permanent source of cruel sufferings to the Irish; yet no attempt is made to apply a remedy. The Irish Church Establishment is a monstrous grievance to the Catholics of Ireland; yet English legislation systematically and persistently ignores the complaints of the aggrieved. That legislation has never gone further in the way of redressing the crying wrongs of Ireland than to offer petty measures of relief. It has all along lacked boldess and comprehensiveness; and it has been wanting in these, simply because it has been oblivious of the claims of justice in the case of the Irish. As long as this state of things lasts, so long must Ireland continue to give trouble to England. Fenianism is but an accidental development of the feeling to which we have alluded, and which has now become chronic, That feeling springs from a sense of injustice; and not till the Irish people obtain their rights can it be expected to pass away. It is vain for English statesmen to imagine that Femanism will die out, from the discouragements which it has to meet with. But even should the present organization, known by that name, collapse, something else of the same character will be certain to rise in its place. The remedy for Ireland's illsthe short, sure way of giving her lasting peace and prosperity-is for England to do justice to her children. The hope, however, that this effectual method of conciliation will be adopted seems, at present, to be rather distant. And why should the British Government trouble itself with the task of reconstructing Ireland, when so potent a means of silencing the voice of an outraged people protesting against the wrongs heaped upon them, is available, as the suspension of the Habeas Corpus?

Thanks to an unscrupulous and semi-savage policy in mismanaging the Indians, the old troubles in the far West have again become chronic. The few troops of the United States have been again worsted, and military trains and live stock uncounted run off into the mountains. The Indian trouble can be cured, like the Southern one; but anything short of justice and the entire reform of the old barbarian regime in dealing with the Indians, will not do it. We had better civilize some of our agents before attempting to cheat the savage into any false state of amica-

REST. HEALTH AND COMPORT TO MOTHER AND Louisianian that the riot had not dispersed all the 1860. But now, the case is entirely altered. No destined to last a century longer. We have rid ourto the measures taken for the defense of the provinces against invasion, and promises that no effort shall be wanting on the part of the Government to give proper effect to the pecuniary grants made under this head. The Canadian scare, it seems, has not yet entirely passed away, our neighbours being still troubled with rumors of a renewed attack by the Fenians.

> The President and the Secretary of State propose to visit Chicago ere long for the purpose of doing house to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Johnson, when the late Mr. Douglas was his cotemporary, believed in the Breckinwidge doctrine, and Mr. Seward, at the same time, was a radical opponent of popular or squatter sovereignty. Now, it is coming to pass that both these gentleman are going to lay a very variegated tribute-wreath on the tomb of their old enemy. Mr. Johnson will throw down his Breekinridge theories as modified by his war record during the Rebellion, and as subsequently resurrected and reconstructed into "State Rights." Mr. Seward, having turned his radicalism inside out, will tumble it ground-and-loftily on the base of the Douglas monument. There are intimate friends of "the Little Giant" to whom such performance will be anything but pleasant-Gen. Jno. A. Logan, for instance, who wishes it understood that he considers the President no better than a political Judas, "betraying the country in the arms of treason." Logan celebrates his here by indorsing the Congressional ultimatum and the Constitutional Amendment, and will, therefore, be no partaker in the Tylerizing festival over the grave of his friend.

> The President and the Secretary will make a long tour, and stop frequently on the way to make speeches. If the President's programme is faithfully carried out, we shall hear a great deal about Johnson, and very little about Douglas. But the more the President speaks the better for his opponents, the worse for himself. Everybody knows that his speech does not drop pearls, and when he opens his mouth his advisers must have a care where he puts the Executive foot. From the unfortunate display on the day of the Inauguration to his 22d of February speech, and the unmanuerly bullying of Queen Emma, the President has won no reputation for wisdom at home or abroad. Let him speak.

"Here is a Convention which has neither dinner nor speeches! A Convention filled with gifted orators, and not a single speech! A Convention with more brains than Congress, and not a solitary effort at buncome! Here are delegated gathered from every quarter of the continent, brimful of ideas, with the grandest of secular themes to speak about, and, after all, no debate, no motion and counter-motion, no amendment and amendment to the amendment, no persuasive appeal or thundering threat!" The Times, from which we quote, exults over this

gagging of the Covention, but nothing can be plainer than that all debate upon the great questions submitted to it was suppressed in the dread of a triangular row. For this reason Fernando Wood and Vallandigham and Henry Clay Dean withdrew. It is a fact that the Randall Convention was not allowed to deliberate. Its adjournment was burried in the feat that somebody might break the silence. The resolutions and address were prepared by a few men in committee room, and were scarcely submitted to the delegates. Thus six hundred or seven hundred men, gathered from all parts of the country merely to get their instructions and, without being allowed to utter a word, were sent home again. We really do not see why the Convention met. Its business might as easily have been transacted through the Post-Office. Messrs. Randall, Cowan, Blair, Doolittle, etc., could have written a few letters and the President could have franked them. A Convention that dares not deliberate is not worth the trouble of convening, and so its members appear to have thought, for they no sooner met than they adjourned.

# THE PREEDMEN.

A WOMAN WHIPPED BY ORDER OF A COUNTY JUDGE IN GEORGIA.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Friday, August 17, 1866.

A gentleman living at Lawson, Georgia, in a pri-

vate letter to a friend in this city, says: "You wish to know what is the effect of the removal of troops from here. Well, I will mention one instance which came under my own notice, to enlighten you. A Mrs. Adams (colored) had a quarrel with a white woman because the latter made scandalous charges against her. The white woman had Mrs. Adams arrested, and she was taken before Judge Zi. King of Clinch County, who sentenced her to receive 65 lashes, which sentence was carried into effect by the Sheriff. I sent which sentence was carried into effect by the Sheriff. I sent word to Geo. Wilson of the affair, and although the latter officer sent a subordinate to investigate the case, no punishment has yet been meted out to these violators of the Civil Rights Bill. This is not the only case of a like character that has come to my notice since the removal of the troops. So long as the latter were here (they were colored) no magistrate dared disregard the law, because the officers were known to administer justice when need be."

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN MISSOURI.

Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

Sr. Louis, Friday, Aug. 17, 1866.

Sr. Louis, Friday, Aug. 17, 1866. A case under the Civil Rights bill recently occurred a Jefferson City, where a negro named Fowler has caused the arrest of eight or ten whites for brutally heating him and then ordering him to leave the county. They have no defense so far as known. The case is to be examined on Monday. FREEDMEN'S SCHOOL IN TEXAS.

Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune.
CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 17, 1866 A private dispatch from the Superintendent of Education under the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, says:

At present any extension of our school system is impracticable. The temper of the people is such that schools can only be established in those towns in which our milliary posts, and the removal of the troops necessitates the closing of the schools. I am indeed of the opinion that were the troops withdrawn from the State not a freedman's school could remain 48 hours. Every garrison post in Texas is now, or soon will be, provided with a school for freedmen, and their fature depends entirely upon the increase or reduction of the military force. What there is to be done with respect to our army I know not. What it must be, if the lives of the fond people are to be maintained, no longer admits of question. The strongest statements in Gen. Gregory's recently published report are within the truth and our sky is bourly growing darker. Divine Previdence has mercifully preserved our schools from seriom violence thus far, but I am prepared to hear of savage only breaks in our interior towns as cruel and murderous as the massacres at Memphis and New-Orieans, involving beth teachers and poptly.

Private advices announce the murder in Texas of Clark Abbott of Portsmouth. N. H., an officer of the readmen's Burgar.

MURDER OF A FREEDMAN IN GEORGIA. A most horrible murder was perpetrated at Macon, Ga ight before last, by three rufflans, upon an old negro named Samuel Jackson, living three miles from that city. They attacked his cabin about 9 o'clock, and after knocking him senseless mutilated his body frightfully with knives. Their object was robbery, as one of them knew the negro had \$300 in gold stored away for his old age. Officers of the Freed-men's Bureau have arrested one and are now on the track of

# RELIGIOUS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SECHDING CONVENTION-NO NEW CHURCH TO BE PORMED.

Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Sr. Lous, Friday, Aug. 17, 1864.
Dr. Vandyke forwarded a letter to the Rebel Presbyterian Conference here, which has been published. He sympathizes with their grievances, but counsels moderation. It was resolved this morning not to form a new Church organization, but to appeal to the Charches to correct the errors of the General Assembly, and hold another Conference. Stuart Robinson was to make a public speech to-night, but it has been indefinitely postponed.

# THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

#### No News vin the Cable—The Newfoundland Line Down.

PORT HOOD, N. S., Friday, Aug. 17-10 p. m. The Newfoundland telegraph wires have been prostrated by a heavy gala. Efforts are being made to put them in rorking order, and they will probably be all right to-morrow No dispatches for the press have been received to-day,

# Movements of Gen. Sherman.

OMAHA Friday, Aug. 17, 1866 Gen. Sherman and several staff officers, accompanied